AGRICULTURAL.

THE HARVEST OF 1866.

WHEAT. weat in the Whatever may be said of the crop of fire was less than West the yield of Winter when the supply of this variety the year previous. Solve been made for Tennessee and ne shin to St. Louis and Chicago. This is for sup-Hoog families and hotels which demand nice white bread. wheat grown in Central and Northern Illinois olded largely, but there were heavy losses in the shock wing to protracted rains through August. In many cases outside of the shocks grew green with mold and the newly-sprouting grain. Of course, friends will have what is called "grown wheat flour." The best way manage it, so as to prevent the bread being sticky is to make the dough stiff and work it up as hard and as thoroughly as possible, then quickly toss it into the oven and The great mass of this wheat has not come into

bake it. The great mass of this wheat has not come into market, for it is not yet even thrashed. The quality of Winter wheat never generally was so good.

Of course many farmers improved the few dry, sunny days, to slock their wheat or to draw it into barns, and thereby they have first quality. But barns are few on prairie farms, though they should be common. We know the farmers there think barns of little nee. A few such reasons as this will give them new light on the subject. Some Eastern farmers will be surprised to learn that large aumbers of these Western farmers never have covers to their corp.cribs. One may travel a hundred miles and see the corp put up in rail cribs with the corn piled up like a roof and wholly open to the weather. Such corn rates as only No. 2; it will not answer for seed, and we have known men to go many miles to buy seed corn of one who has a regular corn-house, or a roof to his crib. The general results of grasin growing in the West, particularly on new and large farms, is illustrated by the above facts.

CORN.

was a general impression even in some quarters in ago that the corn crop in the Southern third of mea and Himois was good. Nothing is farther from rath. The simple fact is, that from the forepart of to the middle of August, with the exception of semetites, there was no rain, all late corn fried, and will rield enough to pay for cultivation. But corn which planted early got such a fine start in the forepart of season that it stood the drouth, and made about fourths of a crop, with some additional deficiency agricum its not hardening as it would have done had been rain. Again, there were many large fields on one ground which did well whether planted late or. Recent reports about the effects of frosts in those one convey erroneous ideas, for when it is said the sidd no damage there, the reason was because a part dy was ruined, and the rest so matured as to be be-

Going up to the central corn belt there were fine prepects, though August rain was abundant, and along it
southern border the corn middly matured. Now it in
be considered to have wholly made itself, and it is
large yield. But forther north where the crop natura
was later, and where there was less sun, the prospect w
less favorable, while during a great part of Septembe
there were very many rains and long periods of clouweather. This was in the heart of the corn region itse

While, therefore, the yield of potatoes and corn a few days since promised to be the largest for many years, the prespect is new very dismal. Those who have dry soils, and those on up clay lands, who have underdrained their lands, will reap a rich

new very dismal. Those was made their lands, will reap a rea clay lands, who have underdrained their lands, will reap a reachartest in great crops at high prices.

Indeed, they will be almost paid this season alone for the expense of underdraining. To the thoughtful and industrious this season's experience should convince them of the immense advantage of thorough underdraining. Even in dry seasons it pays largely by preparing the soil for early planting. Why should farmers continue to waste so much labor for lack of this guarantee of success to all their efforts! By underdraining and frequent clayering their fields they will be paid a three fold reward for their toil.

The LATE STOWM AND THE CORN CROP AT THE WEST.—The period embraced within the last 75 days has been an extraordinate one first, in regard to the quantity of water that has

ward for their toil.

THE LATE STORM AND THE CORN CROP AT THE WEST.—The period embraced within the last 75 days has been an extraordinary one first, in regard to the quantity of water that has falled, but more particularly because of the long continuance of falling weather. According to the record kept by gentlemen who note the changes in the weather, it has rained more or less every one of these 75 consecutive days. Three times within this period the rains were heavy doing considerable damage to crops, railroads and other property. But the most destructive of these fell within the last do hours. This great storm approached us from the north-west and extended over Southern Illinois, the whole of Indiana and Ohio. The injury to the immense corn fields in the numerous fertile valleys which have been overflowed, cannot easily be computed. Neither can we, as yet, see the full effect of this disaster, so far as regards corn insanuch as the rains continue to fall, with no immediate prospect of that clear, dry weather, which is now absolutely necessary to the maturity of the crop. The corn crop is certainly in a most critical condition, and notwithstanding the splendid promise we have had of an unprecedented yield, so much now depends upon the weather for four weeks to come that the result cannot be predicted. A large quantity we will certainly have but its value is in great dauger of being measurably destroyed. The weather, therefore, for some seeks, will be regarded with much more than ordinary interest.

Michigan-Pontiac, Sept. 22.-Late corn damaged by

Michigan—Pontiae, Sept. 22.—Late corn damaged by the frest greatly. Early corn safe. Ypstlanti—Heavy frest; corn injured. Fint—Frest did no damage. Grand Rapids—Heavy frest, but corn mostly cut up.
Wiscousia—Clinton, Sept. 22.—Twe heavy frest; some hope of the corn. Sharon—Frests, which leave two-thirds of a crop. Janesville—Frest light. Fond Du Lac—Heavy frest; damage Considerable. Madison—Frest severe: corn not fully ripe; damage heavy. Watertown—Heavy frest; great damage. Oshkosh—Slight 17655, doing no harm. La Crosse—Frest slight, little damage. Portage City—No frest; corn two-thirds crop.

frost; corn two-thirds crop.

Iowa-Cedar Rapids, Sept. 22.—Hard frost; corn dam force—Cedar Kapids, Sept. 32.—Hard frost both dam-aged considerably. Ottomwa—Heavy frost, but farmers are certain corn is too far advanced to be high. Clinton— Corn badly damaged, but not entirely destroyed. Mar-chalitown—Farmers differ as to whether the corn is much damaged. Burlington, a good corn region—Considerable frost, but corn too forward to be much injured. Previously other sections reported the crop here very heavy, and safe from future frosts.

from future frosts.

At Davenport, Keokik and Debuque, which are in the midst of extra corn sections, that the frost damaged only such pieces as were on low ground, that the frost was not very hard, and that mainly the crop is uninjured.

Now we come to localities where they mise corn. Elsewhere the effect on the crop is insignificant, but here the

results either way are of national importance. This corn region extends south from Chicago, about 150 miles, and thence west to the Mississippi, the same distance, and diagonally to St. Lohis 270 miles.

diagonally to St. Louis 270 miles.

Illianois.—Fulton, Sept. 17.—Corn very green, but uninjured. Fair weather greatly needed. Franklin Givre—Corn has not matured for 30 days. Fontise—Corn in the milk, ripening slowly. Mendota—Cold and rainy; favorable weather budly needed.

Matteon, Sept. 21.—The longest and hardest min-torm ever known. Feru—Heavy white frost; water froze; of an inch thick. Early planted corn out of danger; late corn damaged; average crop. Dixon—Shight frost; no damage: weather become line. Amboy—Heavy host; damage uncertain. Galena—No frost.

Aurora, Sept. 22.—Another hard frost. Napiervile—Vegetation frozen. Rockford—Old farmers say the beeg

Aurora, Sept. 22.—Another hard frost. Napiervile—Vegetation frozen. Rockford—Old farmers say the beezing of the leaves will help the corn to ripen. Cottage Half—Corn greatly injured, as it was not enough matted. Turner Junction—Corn badly damaged; will not camed half a crop. Geneva—Corn damaged very much. Crusal Lake—Loes very serious. Stetling and Diron, on Rek Bryer-Damage uncertain. Bureau Station—Frost las been a benefit to the corn. Bloomington—Corn between a benefit to the corn. Bloomington—Corn in thought damaged. Clifton—Corn, if early, ill light Kankakee—Frost severe damage great. Mattoon, some 100 miles of last place—Heavy corn beds in all directing corn to far advanced to be injured. Masen—Gern methy out of dauget. Paxton—The halfs of the corn has a

Men most trust worshy say corn is damaged at least two-thirds. Mental Corn badly burt on low lands, not on thirds. Mental Corn badly burt on low lands, not on high late. Peoria, a great corn region, and on Illi is high late. Peoria, a great corn region, and on Illi is high late. Prost more severe than the night before; immense damage; buckwheat all killed. Belvidere, Northern Illinois, also good for corn—Half the crop badly frozen. Winona—Not in 30 years have there been such rains; corn in low places failing down and will rot; grain in stacks green as can be. Doestur, in the midst and on the line of the most extensive corn-fields in the world—No material damage was done to the corn; about three fourths is out of danger. Quincey—Corn not much injured.

It will be gathered from these extracts that the corn crop is seriously damagred—perhaps one-fourth. But it must be considered that as the soldiers have gone to work a much greater breadth was planted than errer before. In many cases the frost, where not too severe, was a decided advantage, particularly as it was followed by dry weather. The effect of the frost was to mise the price of grain in Chicago to Gile. Intelligence gathered at the State Fair from various sections lead to the conclusion that the loss in the aggregate is about one-fourth of the whole crop. Subtract from this loss one-cighth extra broadth and the total is not so large. But again, we must consider that our population greatly increases by immigration from Europe, and by the great number of births since the soldiers have come home.

The Wheat Chop in Kansas.—A Lawrence (Kansas)

aich says the yield of wheat in that State is enormous, outhern Kansas it will fully average from 28 to 30 els per acre. Some fields average upward of 50 bash-o the acre. Its quality is excellent, and it was har-

sted in fine condition.
THE PENNSYLVANIA CORN CEOP.—It is estimated The Pennsylvania Corn Coop.—It is estimated that the corn crop of Pennsylvania for the present year will amount to about 30,000,000 bushels, being an average yield of 33 bushels for each acre planted. Last year the corn crop of this State amounted to 35,477,105 bushels, and 866,928 acres were planted in corn, being an average of about 40 bushels to the acre. Last year's crop was valued at \$28,848,167. Illinois, Indiana, Chio, Iowa, Kentucky and Missouri, in the order named, last year, raised more corn than-Pennsylvania, the corn crop of Illinois exceeding 177,000,000 bushels. Pennsylvania raised about one-twentieth of the entire crop of the Union, while Illinois raised one-fourth.

ULSTER COUNTY (N. Y.) FAIR. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribute.

KINGSTON, N. V., Oct. 10, 1866. The thirty-sixth annual exhibition of the Ulster County Agricultural Society opened to-day. The weather, although cloudy, is pleasant, and exhibitors are sending

their goods rapidly. The Fair grounds are stituted bout one mile from Kingston, and can be reached by treet-cars from the river, and then by omnibus.

This is entry day, therefore there are not many present. The following are the names of the officers of the Society: President, C. L. Kiersted; Vice-President, Win. asten; Secretary, C. S. Stillwell; Treasurer, Samuel rame.

The show of horses will be greater than in any preceding year. In fact, the catries for speed surprise even the man

The sheep cutries will also be very large. Farmers in its district are paying as high as \$10, and sometimes \$50, or head for chone brands.

Utica, Albany, Poughkoepsic, and other places, send it is district and the district and

THE TRIAL OF HORSES.

Very fast horses are expected to be present on Friday and Saturday, the Fair continuing feur days. The premium on Saturday will be \$200, mile heats, best 3 in 5.

The clouds of yearday have broken and departed, the sin shines brilliantly, and the prospects of this the second day of the exhibition of the Ulster County Agricultural Fair are good. If a people are flocking in from all parts of the county and the scene is an enlivening one. All agree that this fair will be the largest ever held in this county. I have already sent you a brief description of the edifice known as "Figure 1 liah," therefore, without any further yourle. I will proceed to under down thous in the

Conting to the assess of other Fars, the chicken de-partment-finds space in Floral Hell. One lot of Black spanish Fowls, owned by D. Waters, attract admirers. There are three of them. The shanghai, proud bird of the daughall, is also here, as the cananations from his coarse throat fully testify. Rabbits, guinea pigs, doves and other relatives of the feathered and farred tribe mingle threether; in the chicken constraints, all compute in for a ether in the chicken department, all coming in for

The fruit show is mainly made up of apples, and splendid specimens there are too. One pound pears make a fine show. Next to apples, pears, &c., come Peach Blow and other brands of potatos that show how well Ulster County folks attend to their potato patches. The beets beat all I ever saw. One of them, from the end of the longest root to the top of the longest leaf, measures three feet! Cabbages, pumpkins, squashes, &c., end up the vegetable department, fine specimens of each being on exhibition. Among the fancy articles that have been entered since my last letter, one, a magnificent hair wreath constructed by Mary L. Palmer, and a beautiful piece of child's embroidery, fine pieces of fancy knit-work and domestic goods from E. & E. M. Crosby, Ulster County turns in a substantial and good lot of quilts, and we must notice a few of them solely on the ladies (God bless 'em) account. One quilt in particular, made by a little blind girl 12 years of age, is a real coriosity. Miss West of Kingston presents a worked cambric handkerchief, which, for beauty and elegance, can't be beat. elegance, can't be beat.

CATTLE. Among the cattle are a thorough-bred Durham bull, owned by James Kiersted, a part Durham cow, of extreme beanty, marked No. 27, class A. Another cow, Durham bred, short-horned, also owned by Mr. Kiersted, attracts admirers. Cow No. 111, class B, is also worthy of notice (Durham breed).

HOPSES AND MARES.

There are many noted stock present under this head, to which I shall refer to-morrow.

which I shall refer to-morrow.

SHEEP.

One long-wool buck, marked No. 23, class K; a long-wool buck lamb, marked class Y, and a really fine South-down buck, marked class K, are generally observed.

Merinces, fine-wool sheep, are in abundance. One lot, marked No. 27, class K, are good specimens.

I may not omit mentioning one lot of Southdown ewes, marked No. 88, Class K. They are the finest on the ground.

The crowd present is not extraordinarily large, but as The crowd present is not extraordinarily large, but as many are on the grounds as was expected. The Kingston belle and the rustic country girl fit by in noticeable contrast—she of the rural district dressed in "last year's style," while she of the village sports a duplex-elliptic and the proverbial skimpy, wash-basin bonnet. Three-card monte men, sweat-boards, "heart-rending scenes of the Rebellion," the "lung-tester," the pickpocket, &c., are plying their various avocations with vigor—the sharpers hauling in their victims easily, while they (the victims) come out fully fleeced, and tell to gaping friends the history of their bout with the tiger.

come out fully second, and ten to spring friends the na-tory of their bout with the tiger.

Speaking of the three-card monte men, I observed them second Western man out of \$200 and a gold watch and chair, while coming up in the smoking-our of the New-York express-train on the Hudson River Railroad this morning. The victim will probably remember that festive

merning. The victim will probably remember that feative party for some time.

To-morrow will be what the good people of Ulster call "the best day" here. By that time all who intend placing their articles on exhibition, will have finished their arrangements, and the Fair Grounds will then be in "full force."

ace on that day, and that you know is a feature in itself, if the judges on different articles have been appointed, dexaminations will commence immediately. Other counties beside Ulster are represented, among them Dutchess and Columbia, the irrepressible Eastman of Business College notoriety, exposing fancy penmanship from Poughkeepsie.

THE TRACK.

The business on the track in the afternoon consisted of examination of stallions five year old and upward, four year old single horses for active service, carriage horses and farm horses. The trial of speed was between three-minute horses from any part of the State, mile heats, best two in three. THE TRACK.

JUDGES.

Dwight Lafflin, Charles Broadhead, A. J. Story, Hiram.
Freer, H. S. Van Eten.

J. Freer, H. S. Van Eten.

Five entries were made as follows: William Ten Broeck named "Sorrell Bill," Asa Smith named "Rob Roy," Wm. B. Smith named "February," J. J. Harnbeck named "January," and William Burr named "Boney Young," The above names of horses don't amount to anything, only to deenlify them in the trot as they are all fectious. Rob Roy won the pole, and at a given signal all came up to the score, scratched lively around, Rob Roy coming in ahead in 24th It getting late, I am compelled to close my letter without being able to obtain the result of the contest, although it was thought Rob Roy would take the premium.

premium.

At the present time, 4:30 p.m., there are about fire thousand persons on the ground, including many promincut persons, among them Major-Gen. Daniel H. Butterfield. The receipts to-day are undoubtedly satisfactory to

field. The receipts to-day are unconsteary satisfactory to the Society.

I neglected to mention the fancy tarm-outs, prominent among them being those of John E. Lasher, Gen. Butter-field and Col. Van Hovenburgh. On the fourth day Sat-urday), at 4 p. m., the colebrated imported Arabias stal-ilion presented to the Hon. William H. Seward by Ason-Bey Terabulse, Assistant at the Court of Saida District, will be exhibited, and will run ten times around the race-track at the top of his speed.

COLORADO STATE FAIR.

It is interesting to write of State Fairs in these new countries. The one referred to was held at Denver, Sept. 20. The weather was warm, though a short time before they had a snew storm. The corn crop is reported as not

corn too far advanced to be injured. Misen—Corn menty the lades benered the Fair by exhibitions of farry and met of danger. Paxton—The bulk of the corn has a neeful work much to the admiration of the repenters.

There were much to the admiration of the repenters.

There were much to the admiration of the repenters. The ladies benered the Fair by exhibitions of fairty and

Then there were saddles, harness, Colorado tanned leather, furs, boots and shoes, printing work, photographs, book binding, paintings, and wild and cultivated flowers.

One farmer had eight different kinds of squashes; others, large watermelous, tall corn and tomatoes, potatoes, wheat, peas, beans, beets, carrets and the like, by the bushel. There were turnips raised high among the mountains which were very large. The show of babies, an imbefore. There were turnips raised high among the mountains which were very kerge. The show of babies, an important production, was on the last day, and risde an interesting sight. It is understood that Colorado his raised this year all the wheat her people will need and perhaps can spare some to Montana. Wilson's strawberries grow well there. The best thing in that country is the folks, They are Yankees, and can get rich out of the rocks.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

This Fair was held at Chicago. Tuesday, the first day, was very stormy, but after that the weather was everything one could wish. The entries of stock by the best breeders and feeders were large. Sheep filled the allotted space, and of course the agricultural implements, as usual, covered or course the agricultural implements, as usual, covered acres of ground. There were arthibitors from almost every Northern State. The show of fruit was very creditable; flowers and plants were magnificent. In swhie Chester whites were best. Some articles were exhibited which are to be taken to Paris. Illinois will be largely interested in that World's Fair. The management was represented excellently.

The old officers were redected. A. B. McConnel, Pr dent; J. P. Reynolds, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. Bunn, Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR.

The 13th annual State Fair of California ended Friday, Sept. 14. The weather was beautiful and the attendance very large. Among the entries we notice a variety of domestic manufactures by the ladies, good to hear of in domestic manufactures by the ladies, good to hear of 11 that far off land, and including all the variety of articles our mothers have been in the habit of making. One exhibitor showed 265 varieties of apples, 89 of peaches, 12 of quinces, 240 of grapes, 5 of figs, 13 of plums, 40 of dried fruits, 2 of raisins, and 11 of native wine. Then there were samples of orestrom various mines, wool of imported sheep, horns, brushes, &c., &c. One lady had a quilt which was made by Mrs. Martha Washington. One gentleman showed 110 varieties of California seeds, in bottles, which are to be taken to the I aris Fair. The annual address was delivered by Joseph W. Winans. The Fresident is Charles E. Reed of Yolo. dress was delivered by Joseph W. Winans. is Charles F. Reed of Yolo.

HOUSATONIC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. SECOND DAY.

Special Correspondent.
NEW-MILFORD, Littlifield Co., Conn., Oct. Early this morning threatening clouds overspread the sky and a cold north-west wind sprang up, which, combined, seemed as though they might act badly upon the success of the Fair. About 9 o'clock, however, trains of all descriptions began to flock in with their loads of human freight, each one added a little until the crowd, numbered by thousands, filled the tent and flocked around all attract-County had resolved themselves into a committee of the whole and met at this common center. It was certainly a consoling place for old bachelors to look upon the crowd and feel assured, the more they looked, that "there are as

and feel assured, the more they looked, that "there are as good fish in the sea as ever swam." Each rustic beauty brought something as a contribution to the great all—fancy "patch-work" and hamp-mats—while the old folk sent in their contributions of knitting-work, tall corn and great pumpkins. First in the order of the day are. The cavalcade entered the gate at 10 o'clock a. m., headed by the coits, followed by marcs with foal, road horses, teams, draft horses, otc. The display was not large or particularly fine, but quite as good as the usual exhibitions. The judges immediately called the horses, by class, for judgment: First: Road trial for four-year olds; Second: Road trial for geldings; Third: Four-year old marcs; Fourth: Stallions. The latter, though only three in number, showed some fine blood. Nestar, a seconds. Rocket, a black stallies, Flying Cloud blood.
Siroe is a handsome brown stallies, reported to be of royal blood, a cross of Iron Duke and Cassus M. Clay. He was speeded, but breaks badly, and we could form no correct idea of his ability as a trotter. The crowd by this time had reached some 5,000 persons, overrunning the borders of the inclosed portion, and encroaching on the track, presented a serious obstacle to the exhibition of readsters; but, by dint of energy, the Marshalls succeeded in pressing them back. The track was only clear, however, for

the inclosed portion, and encroaching on the track, presented a serious obstacle to the exhibition of readsters; but, by dint of energy, the Marshals succeeded in pressing them back. The track was only clear, however, for a few moments—everybody wanted to drive around spite of all orders to the contrary. They were bound to "go round;" so round they went, old and young, grave and gay, drove all varieties of horses. Among the number I noticed one animal such as I nave never seen before—half horse, half camel. He has a predignous hump on his back, but otherwise is quite comely. No reason was given for this strange freak of nature, but the owner states "he was foaled so." No accident of a sorious nature occurred.

Outside the tent a large number of labor-saving agricultural implements, such as mowers, reapers, stump and nock extractors, etc., most of which however, are well known to the public. Within the tent the most attractive and original mechanical implement was 'the "Magic Battery," which must prove a most effective weapon, and goes to prove that even this quiet people fully appreciate the old saw, "in time of peace prepare for war." The model was exhibited by its inventor, B. B. Barlow, esq., and, though small, was capable of discharging 1,000 shots in 40 seconds, firing only one shot at a time, and espable of being elevated or depressed to any degree or turned in any direction at the will of the operator. The full-sized weapon will weigh between 500 and 600 pounds, mounted on a carriage, the gunners being protected by plates. It is intended as a defensive weapon for baggage trains, bridges and sally ports; as such it must certainly prove a valuable invention, being neither uncount or unwieldy. It might have met better success had it come to light during the war.

For many years this section has devoted more or less

to the taste, and some delicious. There were also, in the same department, quite a fine display of sorghum, corn, and maple sirups. Quite a Indierous circumstance took place at the "department of preserves and pickles" among them stood a "jar of lye soft scap, and with the lid off its appearance and location would lead one to believe that it was jelly." An inquisitive member of the geams homo chanced that way, and seeing the coast clear, thought it would be no harm to taste, and taste he did, and from the contortions of his countenance I should judge it was not a luscious morsel; he glided away into the crowd, and I don't think visited that department again. Many varieties of potatoes filled their allotted place among the vegetables. Among those kinds which were best represented may be mentioned the good, rich seedling "calico," with a thin, white skin, large and meely; also the rusty coat, pink eye, and Kelsie. All these are very large, and apparently of fine quality. The usual seedling "calico," with a thin, white skin, harde and mealy; also the musty coat, pink eye, and Kelsise. All these are very large, and apparently of fine quality. The usual display of wheat and other grain fill up their space. The center of the tent, which is devoted mostly to the fora of the country, is a wender in its way. Tall, particelored pyramids rise high above the tables, and make a very pleasant relief for that which would otherwise be monotonous and wearying to the eye. The entire arrangement of the fair cannot be otherwise than convenient; not a sign of disorder or unpleasant circumstance mars the festivity and good feeling of the occasion. Upon the grounds there is no gambling, no liquor, puglistic encounters are unknown, and everywhere is the sign of good order. A list of officers, which I have omitted heretefore, may not be out of place here: President, George S. Coggswell, esq., New-Presion; Vice-Presidents, a long list; Troasurer, Cyrus A. Todd, esq., New-Milford: Corresponding Secretary, Kalph E. Canfield, esq., New-Milford. There is also quite a long list of superintendents of different departments.

To-morrow is the "Horse Day," which will conclude this year's exhibition.

THE TURKISH BATH IN AMERICA.

ITS INTRODUCTION IN EUROPE-HISTORY IN THIS COUN-TRY-PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH IT IS POUNDED-POWER AS A REMEDIAL AGENT-PERSONAL EXPE-BIENCE.

When Walter Savage Landor, on hearing of the estabishment of the Turkish Bath in England, declared, "This is the grandest matter of modern times, because even the cleansing of the mind from error is inferior to the puriication of the body itself-for unless the body is wellconditioned, the mind never can be so," he uttered a truth which underlies the whole subject of reform. Civilization and Christianity stand upon it, and the maxim, "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," is more respecte than in those times when the dirtiest man was the best Christian. We read with disgust of the nasty old saints who regarded soap as a devilish luxury, and had never been washed, except when they were baptized. In our reforms, now-a-days, we adopt the sound theory of Mr. Dick, who, when asked what should be done with dirty Master Copperfield, meditated profoundly, and finally said, "Wash him?"

Master Copperfield, meditated profoundly, and finally said, "Wash him?"

It is rather a hard thing to say, but unfortunately it is true, that no one who has not taken the Turkish Bath has a right to consider himself clean. In ordinary cleansing no one can be washed who bathes in still water, and even running water which carries off exerctions and dirt, instead of retaining them, is unsufficient. For the hody does not merely receive dirt from without, but expels it by the skin. It is constantly doing so, or trying to, for all excretion is what the system rejects as unit for its purposes, and therefore should be got rid of by the easiest and quickest means. We, who, from fashion chiefly, cover up our bodies from all action of the air, and night and day dwell under artificial covering, outrage the important functions of the skin, and therefore need far more than the native savage a thorough system of bothing. We have it only in what is called the Turkish Bath.

This great institution did not originate with the Turks. The Greeks and Romans had it first, and wherever we find a Roman run there is a bath with it. But it existed long before these nations, and traces of it are found in old Baallee. All of the north of Europe had it in some form, and Russia, Finland and Sweden still me the vapor isth. The Turks, however, have preserved the bath and nationalized its best form, and from them it has been acquired by

The Turks, however, have preserved the bath and nation-lized its best form, and from thom it has been adopted by Western Europe. Dr. David Ungahars was the first man. America is a lagratule, and the treatment is always moder-who folly unfolded in advantages to the English, and we lated to first the further. He generally prefers a mose

can but regret that his remarkable works upon the subject have not been republished in this country. For all the bath needs to become universally popular, to be regarded as an absolute condition of health and cleanliness, is that to Dr. Shepard, a hydropathic

America owes it to Dr. Shepard, a hydropathic physician in Brooklyn, who in 1809 had his attention directed to the astoniching results which Dr. Urquhart was effecting with the Turkish Bath in England. Urquhart's first public use of the bath as a remedial agent was made at the establishment of Dr. Richard Baxter, near Cork, in ing with the Turkish Bath in England. Urquhart's first public use of the bath as a remedial agent was made at the establishment of Dr. Richard Baxter, near Cork, in Ireland, in 1856, attracted at once the attention of the medical faculty of Great Britain. Urquhart had, by long residence in Turkey, discovered the value of the bath by its general effect upon the people, observing that among a vast population which habitually bathed, a certain class of European diseases was unknown. But the Turks ended there. It was not used by them further than a means of preserving health, and the low state of medical science in their country prevented its application to the direct cure of disease. Urquhart first tested it in his own person, in relapse in cholera, and claims to have saved his life then, and on three subsequent occasions, polely by its means. The study of the subject awakened in Dr. Shepard a desire to immediately construct a bath, but he was without cap tal, and what was more without friends who had faith in the gratem. One plan was formed only to give way to another, but his enthusiasm grow with each delay. In 1862 he visited Boston where he found a bath on a small scale, scarcely bigger than a closet, with but two departments, yet even this imperiect attempt was additional proof of the value of the principle. In the same year Mr. Oscanyan, a native Turk, and well-known, in the literary world is an author and lecture, endeavored to establish a company to build a large Turkish Bath in New-York, but, though he had the assistance of such men as Valentine Mott, Charles King, and Theodore W. Dwight, failed. It was not till 1863 that Dr. Shepard began the construction of the bath now connected with his establishment, and in October of that year opened it to the public. This may fairly be considered the first Turkish Bath, worthy of the name, established in America. Its reputation mpidly extended, and others were found to appreciate its usefulness. In 1865, Messrs, Miller & Wood opened their well-known both in Langhes

every 6,000,000? a disproportion frely alarming to the lovers of absolute cleanliness. That it will not always exist is shown by the growing popularity of the bath. Dr. Shepard has added a large bath to his establishment in Columbia-st., and has profited in its construction by a visit he paid last year to Constantinopie. It will be under the personal superintendence of Dr. Win. G. Jones. Once before the people fairly, and properly conducted, the Turkish Bath must become a national institution, and every new addition is so much gained for cleanliness and health.

The Turkish Bath is literally no more than the application of heat, and to undervalue the importance of heat is to shake our puny fists at the sun. The physical source of life and motion must be also the great remedy of disease, for the antithesis holds good when we consider that all disease is local death or the suspension of a function. By the Turkish Bath only can heat be commanded, and, unlike all other methods, it applies heat through the medium in which man is intended to live—sir. The Russian bath is vapor, the ordinary hydropathic hot bath is water, but we are not fitted to live in either water or steam. The high-ext temperature at which hot water can be borne is 104 degrees; in a vapor bath it can scarcely be entured at 110 degrees. necessity, one of the greatest agents in the prevention cure of disease that nature affords, or that man has covered. Of the manner in which it acts, we need speak fully, but it requires but ordinary knewledge of physiology to understand its useful ness. We knew that in the skin of a parson of average size there are about 7,000,000 o pores, and we know that health is impossible where they act imperfectly. Through the skin the blood is purified and its functions are identical with those of the lungs in 24 hours discharge 15 outces of volatile matter, the skin 30 ounces; thus two-thirds of all volatile matter, the skin 30 ounces; thus two-thirds of all volatile matter pass by the skin. To close its pores is to came

and, unlike other luxuries, one of the great preservatives of health.

The Tepidarium is the first room entered after the bather has undressed. Its temperature is generally from 120 to 130 degrees, averaging 125. You at once feel the change sensibly, and mark this—you feel it upon your face. The body and limbs searcely recognize the increased heat, and stronger proof could not be given that by neglect of the skin and the clothing of it to excess, we deaden its sensibility. The skin of the face, which is always exposed to the air, and kept cleaner than the other parts of the body, performs its functions. Thus when the blood is unhealthy it naually relieves itself by pimples upon the face, the skin elsowhere being usually inert, unable to do its work. After a few moments is the Tepidarium the feeling of unusual heat pesses away. The bather sits upon a chair, and places his feet in het water, which at about 104 degrees seems at a much higher temperature than the sir at 130. The more freely the bather drinks of water, the more profusely will he sweat, and in a few minutes a gentle perspiration covers the whole body. The Calidarium, or Hoi-Room, is entered after the bather begins to perspire freely, and here he may recline at case in a pure hot atmosphere averaging 140 degrees. Many beginners are satisfied with the Tepidarium, and never enter the warmer climate (the bath is but the change of ciimate), but the veteran bather is not content with what he calls the low heat of 130. In this country the standard is lower than in the East, and the highest temperature the writer has tested is 155 degrees. In this heat, which may appear intolerable to those who in the Summer swelter in an atmosphere of 90, he has frequently remained half an hour, with a positive sense of enjoyment—free respiration, feelings of elasticity and strength, and the perspiration streaming from the body. Of this effect Mr. Eusanus Wilson speaks as follows: "The practiced bather is not only it is heat; but the practiced bather, the skin is sufficient The Tepidarium is the first room entered after the

apparatus or organs and a content of the transit of pure water, must undergo an important purification."

The third process is the shampooing, which is conducted in a separate room. Stretched out on a hard bench the bather is subjected to the dexterous manipulation of an attendant, who rubs and kneads body and limbs till they flow. A lather of soap then covers the body, and a flesh brush is applied. The bather, who, like the cells, is accustomed to being skinned, finds this operation delightful, ret we do not have in this country the shampooffing they use in Turker. Urquiart thus describes that server process: "The shampoor, or tellak, kneels at your side, and, bending over, give and presses your chest, arms and legs, passing from part to part, like a bitd shifting ou its perch. He brings his whole weight on you with a jerk, follows the line of muscle with an anatomical thumb, draws the open hand strongly over the surface, particularly round the shoulder, turning you half up in so doing, stands with his feet on the thighs and on the chest, and slips down the ribs, then up again three times, and, lastly, doubling your arms, one after the other, on the chest, paskes with both hands down, beginning at the elbow and then, putting an arm under the back and applying his cheat to your crossed elbows, rollson you face and, in addition to the operation above described, he works his elbow round the edge of your shoulder blade, and with the heel plies hard the angle of the neck; he concludes by handing the body half up by each arm successively, while he stands with one foot on the opposite tings. You are then raised for a minute to a stiting powner, and a contortion given to the small of the back and the knees, and a pera to the neck by the two hands holding the teaples." Cen pared with the, the seampooins in America as Legate to a detail to the treatment a absence of the case of

ild rubbing, but a vigorous and scientific shampoo is oneif of the bath. White with seapends the bather is now placed under a

mild rubbing, but a vigorous and scientific shampoo is one-half of the bath.

White with scapends the bather is now placed under a shower, and warm water, exclusily changed to cold, washes him from head to foot. This is a delicious sensation. He may then plunge into cold water, and as he emerges the attendant hastily dries him with a large towel, swathes him in a sheet, and conducts him back to ordinary air, to the temperate zone, where, with a blanket thrown over him, he reclines in full length confort. The bath is ended! There is no rest like this. It is perfect repose. "The body has come forth, shining like alabaster, frantant as the cistus, sleek as satin, and seft as velvet." When thoroughly dry, the bather may dress, and if it is now July he defees the sun; if it is January he throws back his head to the dry winds, which but add to the healthy warmth in every vein. The bath is both overcoat and sanished, for it is by its agency that the marvelous organism of the skin is purified and strengthened.

Volunes might be written upon the value of the Turkish bath as a preservative of health and a remedy for discase. The simpler the agent the greater the result, and nothing can be simpler than those processes which assist nature by using her own means. Except, neases of acute disease the bath works no miracles in these it has often wonderful power), but its usefulness as a habit is immeasurable. The Romans went forth from the bath to conquer the world, and Italy abendoned it only as she degenerated. It has made the Turks the cleanest of nations, and has not improbably counteracted for hundreds of years these elements which undermine the Ottoman Empire. Americans, a people of tobacco nears, cofee driukers and has not improbably counteracted for hundreds of years these elements which undermine the Ottoman Empire. Americans, a people of tobacco nears, cofee driukers and has not improbably counteracted for hundreds of years these elements which undermine the Ottoman Empire. Americans, a people of tobacco nears, cofee itself, and clinging to its practice in the representation mysteries and its instincts, regarding not the eye or have of man, and following the best of its nature without troubling itself with reasons for what it does. It has its charities and its franchises—the pocreat being within reach of its aid, the richest not above its rights."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers have recently published several works teaching people how to do all sorts of things, from knitting to money-getting, and from 'preserving personal beauty" to preserving Scotch armalade. A gentleman or a lady fortunate enough to possess the entire library of useful and entertaining knowledge which the prodigality of these liberal publishers has east upon the world, ought to be considered perfectly well equipped for all the pleasures and duties of life; and though the works of on the book-helyes, there can be but one opinion as to their intrinsic value. As the first aspiration of the human soul new-a-days is to be

the human soul new-a-days is to be Genteckin personage. Conduct and equipage.

we begin with "The Lady's and Centleman's Science of Etiquette and Guide to Perfect Manners in Society," which purports to be the joint work of Count d'Orsay and the "Countess de Calabrella"—a pretension which, we may as well say at once, we totally disbetieve. The noble Countess is represented in the frontispiece by a blear-eyed wood-cat, apparently borrowed from The Police Gazatts, while a cut from some comic story, representing a superchiona gentleman in a dressing-gown, putting off an indignant creditor, is actually made to do duly as a veritable likeness of Count d'Orsay. The first part of the book, ostensibly by the Countess, is intended for ladies. It contains some invaluable instructions—to say nothing of the style, which is the very finest we ever read in the whole course of our lives. It will please our friends to know that when they receive a guest they ought not to say, "Come off the door and into the fire," and that when they expect a visitor to pass the night with that when they expect a visitor to pass the night nothing on the subject of towels or soap. When a guest is going home, the hostess, "if it is very bad weather and the occasion a proper one," ought to "offer her carriage (if she has one) or an umbrella. The articles thus lent should be returned the next day, a domestic charged to thank the person for them But" (and the purport of this direction we our intellect is not strong enough to grasp)

There is one important point which we have heard earnestly discussed in polite circles, but upon which we are amuzed to find that the Countess gives us no information whatever. We allude to going to bed. When you are visiting at a friend's house, is it bed. When you are visiting at a friends above, is a your part or your host's to make the first move toward retiring for the night? If you make it, do you not thereby imply that the society of your entertainers is less attractive than the soft embraces of the balmy god? And if your host makes it, does he not show an unseemly readiness to get rid of you? Every solution of the dilemma which we have heard presents grave difficulties; and we suggest to the Messrs. Peterson

to increase the debt of gratitude which the public already owes them by publishing a separate treatise gar attitude." Likewise she should "abstain from forward manners and free speeches," and in dancing it is recommended that she should not make "great leaps and ridiculous jumps." She ought to have a measured gait, and "should not turn her head on one

measured gait, and "should not turn her head on one side and the other, especially in large towns." We hardly think such a severe rule necessary in this country: but it may be required in England if girls are so unruly there that, toward the close of the day, as the Countess says, "a young lady would conduct herself in an unbecoming manner if she should walk alone." In writing notes and letters "the most exact observance of the rules of language is strictly necessary." This being the case, it is gratifying to learn that the proper formula for a rule in fying to learn that the proper formula for a note in the third person runs thus: "Mr. (or Madam) N. prethe third person runs thus: "Mr. (or Madam) N. pre-sent their respects, or compliments, to Mr. Such-a-one, and request," &c. With profound philosophy, but not altogether irreproachable syntax, the Countess re-marks that "attention to one's person, as well as to their reputation, is very necessary." She therefore devotes a brilliant chapter to the subject of dress. Ladies ought to "vary their toilet as much as possible" but young women ought to eschew "costly cashmeres, very rich furs, and diamonds," because "those who act in defiance of those rational marks of propriety . . . deprive themselves of the pleasure of receiving these ornaments from the hand of the man of their choice." The Countess describes "the most fashionable dress for a lady on first rising from bed," and we are surprised to learn that it ought to be of printed cotton. This is much less startling, how-ever, than her statement on the next page. that courteseying in the street is now perfectly obsolete except among the few "antiquities" who "sport hoops." The chapter on marriage is more resport hoops." The chapter on marriage is more re-narkable for the elegance and precision of its style than the importance of its suggestions. "One ought never to permit disorder in their husband's wardrobe." nor is it allowable for a lady to open the private letters of "the person with whom she is connected by marriage." We must respectfully dissent from our marriage." We must respectfully dissent from our noble and illustrious author's sweeping statement that "the conversation of husbands cannot be elegant;" though she is no doubt right in saying that it cannot be "sustained in the same manner that it is in society."
The second part of the book consists of directions

The second part of the book consists of directions for the toilet, which have probably already been given to the world in days long past as a separate publication, and are now again introduced to society under the chaperonage of the lovely Countess de Calabrella. But as they are addressed expressly to the women of our free and enlightened Republic, it is clear that they are not the productions of the Countess herself or any other member of one of the countess herself or any other member of an effete and bloated aristocracy. "To preserve a fair and bright complexion is one of the sarest indications of a rightly directed mind.' the surest indications of a rightly directed mind." A diligent study of these elaborate directions may therefore be considered equivalent to a course of moral philosophy. The author begins with a learned physiological, and perhaps we might add psychological, account of the human skin, between which and the human soul it appears there is a remarkable sympathy. Thus makes the influence of able sympathy. Thus, under the influence of certain passions, the surface of the skin changes its appearance. Contempt produces dryness of the cuticle, with a tendency to crack; and chapped hands are quite as apt to be produced by coldness of the heart as by coldness of the weather. Love leads to heart as by condess of the weather. Love leads to warmth and moisture. Disgust causes drops of perspiration to start out from the face, and if the disgust is very intense the perspiration will bedew the whole body. Indifference is a cause of "goose flesh." "These facts," our author remarks, " point out the great necessity of preserving a serenity of temper." We should think so indeed; for what would become of society if a gentleman could judge of his fair one's heart by the appearance of her skin, or divine the state of her affections by simply slaking hands with her! Paint should never be used, because it is a senseless piece of hyperring, beliaving a mean and degraded mater but there is no barm in rouge or our-

mine, " to impart a bloom to the pale or one eye more small bonnes, and wearing very to be followed by disastrons teeth, we are told, have their ro the jaw "where we should thint be extremely inconvenient. the face, and sandry com-plasters which the dignifies by the name of "cosmetics;" of language that reminds us of the lair

good society, it is quite out of the mach of people. A learned treatise on walting it the author starts with the the author starts with the pathete that "One can scarcely conseive agonies which he has suffered in observing rymen making themselves ridiculous by trymen making themselves indicatous by a tempts and failures in the art of walting; quite impossible to imagine the martyndom a has endured in observing his country winner themselves ridiculous in the same way," fin work; of which we can only say in concluse
the preciousness of its instruction is only ag
the polished magnificence of its language.

It was not to be supposed that a Count
Countess would condescend to wine for any
sons of the very highest ton, and the len
Messes, Peterson have accordingly present a
mon folks like ourselves a compendum of
everything "worth knowing, at the filleton
everything "worth knowing, at the filleton

coks, or at least as much of the title as we be a lady upon whom you have been called, say, "Miss Susan, your company is so was say, "Miss Susan, your company is so gate I am staying longer than I intended in h have the pleasure of seeing you soon are: you must bow, smile, shake hands with Is she will let you, and go out of the room bowing and smiling as you go up the streets are quite out of sight from the parlor wish where we have explicit directions for the to the altar, from the preliminary

popping the question. As soon as your mind to lay formal siege to a lady's a must tell her about it in the following work Wilson, since I became acquainted with you been every day more pleased with your work hope you will allow me to enjoy more of at upnot otherwise engaged, will you permit us to
you on Sunday evening?" The lady will bed,
if she likes the idea, will say so; or, if she hads
to commit herself, she will reply: "I an susyour kindness, Sir; but I cannot conset to a
interview without consulting my family. The
are ready to bring matters to a close, you will so
"My dearest Julia, be mine forever." The

interview without consulting my family are ready to bring matters to a close, you may my dearest Julia, be mine forever." The friend Lardner very wisely observes. "It is the rives us no specimens of love-letters, while "would be useless and absurd." We have us they would be very absurd, but they might as examples of what a loving corresponds carefully to avoid.

The art of conversation is difficult to sound says Lardner, "no important blunders can be made if the rules here given be attended to hing and punning are both strictly prohibited, ter habit especially is "azrer indulged in by men," and is "quite incompatible with food may You must not use the word "genteel" in policity, Bor say "dest" for "does," are instead of "vulgar," nor "more honester," &c. "A man moving is see a gentleman must be ignorant of nothing hat lates to "the politics, parties, anassement, is customs, literature, or science of the day; "at is "(which is a saving and reasuring classed), "he must not appear to be likewise recommends the "parties me voice. For ladies, he thinks "a thin voice" is one of the prettiest things is the most dismange, as it is flable to degenerate into sint and ladies who have this kind of voice keep strict guard over their temps when withing of any one on whom they wish to make a superposition."

ing of any one on whom they wish to make a impression."

That portion of the work entitled "Is Is Lady's Manual" contains many precious and dress, bonnets and bustles; the proper callair, nostrils, eyebrews, Typ, teeth, and head dies for chilblains, and receipts for pasts at to improve the skin; but the mysterious manual to improve the skin; but the mysterious manual to these heads are too sacred to be expended to the expension of a newspaper. The lands all is headed "Employment for Everybedy to Make Money." We trust our reader all disappointed when they learn that the wealth is to peddle sealing wax, blacked sirup, corn-salve, hair-oil, ink, matches, ice-mised bed-bug poison, for the manufacture of whit is supplies us with 73 distinct receipts. Proceedings of the manufacture of whit is supplies us with 73 distinct receipts. supplies us with 73 distinct receipts. Property people will agree with him in the following which he prefixes to one of his chapters: book, in my humble opinion, contains a real valuable information."

ALICE CARY'S POEMS. BALLADS, LYBICS, AND HYMNS. By Alec Oc. Hurd & Houghton. This elegant parlor edition of Miss Carys?

will be welcome to all admirers of the simple of poetry, who find a relief in turning free is assion, unnatural conceits, and theatrical reand uspfrations of moders bards to the second and uspfrations of moders bards to the second day life, and the sentiments which are every heart, without striking originally thought or expression, but without a series ing of any model; without great poelle diction, but with little proneness to be the prosale or common-place. Miss Cary has a strong hold upon the popular affections a strong hold upon the popular affections growth, though it is often slow, has come to the sensuous vagaries of Swinburne. the sensoons vagaries of Swinburne, the buttercup verses of Jean Ingelow, and the waits of Miss Rossetti at their true value, and Miss Rossetti are excellent examples of these between poetic truth and poetic star.